The Durham Orders:

Important Russian, Belgian, Greek and British Insignia awarded to and commissioned by John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham (1792-1840)

The Property of the 7th Earl of Durham

To be sold by auction at:

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Thursday 10 June 2010
at 10.30 am

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Or by previous appointment.

Catalogue no. 43
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Order of Sale

Thursday 10 June 2010

Starting at 10.30 am

The Durham Orders:
Important Russian, Belgian, Greek and British Insignia
awarded to and commissioned by John George Lambton,
1st Earl of Durham (1792-1840) lots 1-22

to be followed by

Catalogue no. 44:

Starting no earlier than 11.00 am

Russian Orders, Medals, Decorations and Coins
Other World Orders and Medals

Starting at 3.00 pm

British Medals and Decorations

The condition of most of the items in this catalogue is described by the use of conventional numismatic terms. For an explanation of these expressions or for any further information, clients are invited to contact us directly.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON GCB, EARL OF DURHAM, VISCOUNT LAMBTON, BARON DURHAM (1792-1840)

John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham, was not a man who elicited indifference: for much of his life his actions, views and robustly expressed opinions made him either firm friends or bitter enemies. Although he is still remembered in Canada – albeit with mixed feelings – for his part in the early political history of that country, little attention has been paid in the last century to his role in the creation of the Kingdom of Belgium or to his actions in thawing Anglo-Russian relations in the mid-1830s: his place in the pantheon of nineteenth century British statesmen has been overshadowed by those who lived longer and, perhaps, cared more about how posterity would regard them.

This sale by auction of the unique, remarkable and highly important collection of insignia of Orders of Knighthood bestowed upon Durham between 1832 and 1837 is evidence that, despite his many detractors, Durham was highly regarded by some. That he inspired respect from Nicholas I, Tsar of all the Russias, and Leopold I, King of the Belgians, is manifested by their bestowal upon him of the highest honours in their gift. Although it could not be said that Durham was without honour in his own country, his insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath symbolises the metamorphosis of his sovereign, that most obdurate of Hanoverian monarchs William IV, from an implacable enemy to a reluctant admirer: this was a transformation brought about through Durham's diplomatic skills, exercised during two years' tireless diplomacy in St Petersburg.

Let us now examine the life and career of Lord Durham, perhaps towards a better understanding of the contradictions of a man known to his contemporaries as 'Radical Jack' but with a reputation for aloofness and arrogance almost second to none among his peers, a man who came to be the respected *confidant* of an autocratic emperor and a constitutional monarch while, at the same time, championing movements for parliamentary reform in Britain that had their conservative opponents fearing civil insurrection.

The Lambtons were, and still are, an eminent landed family from the north-east of England, recorded as having lands adjacent to the River Wear since shortly after the Norman Conquest of 1066. Comparatively unknown outside the County Palatine of Durham until the sixteenth century, the family is said to have been among the first in that part of England to convert to the Protestant religion during the Reformation of the Tudor period. The Civil Wars of the seventeenth century brought several members of the family to military prominence, as well as to their deaths, fighting for King Charles I. The Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 induced the magistrate Henry Lambton to become active with his fellow Durham magistrates in seeking representation for the city and county in Parliament. In 1685 William Lambton (1640-1724) became the first of the family to represent the county of Durham in the House of Commons and he remained an MP until 1702. His nephew, Henry Lambton (1692-1761), sat for the city of Durham in 'the Whig interest' from 1734 until his death, after which he was succeeded in the seat by his brother, General John Lambton (1710-94), who represented the city until 1787, whereupon he was succeeded by his son, William Henry Lambton (1764-97), who sat for the city until his death. William Henry Lambton was the father of John George Lambton, later Lord Durham. As well as bequeathing to his five-year old son the implicit contradiction of an immense wealth based upon the ownership of rich coalfields together with an increasingly radical Whig tradition of parliamentary representation stretching back sixty years, he also – through his early death from tuberculosis (or 'consumption') – set an unfortunate precedent that was to have distressing consequences for the next generation. John George Lambton was aged five when his father died in 1797 and so came under the guardianship of his uncle, Ralph John Lambton (?1767-1844), who had succeeded to his late brother's parliamentary seat in 1798 and who sat for the city of Durham until 1813. Like his late brother and their father, Ralph Lambton had a well-deserved reputation for opposition to government as well as prominent Radical ideals: this was John George Lambton's political inheritance.

Radical parents or guardians tended to favour liberal educations and so, between 1798 and 1805, the young John George Lambton was educated in Bristol by the Radical physician Thomas Beddoes (1760-1808). In 1805, Lambton went to Eton, where he seems to have made little mark, leaving in 1808. Resisting his guardian's attempts to persuade him to attend Edinburgh University, Lambton apparently insisted upon being allowed to become a soldier. Accordingly he was purchased a cornet's commission in 10th (or the Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars), the Army's most fashionable and expensive cavalry regiment: this took effect from 9th June 1809. In 1810 he purchased promotion to lieutenant and this was gazetted on 5th May. He seems to have tired rapidly of the military life and so retired by the sale of his commission on 6th September 1811. His resignation from the Army may have been connected with the affection that he had formed in 1811 for Henrietta Cholmondeley, natural daughter of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and, with an impulsiveness already so deeply a part of his character, he eloped with her to Gretna Green where the couple were married on 1st January 1812; a conventional Anglican wedding followed later in the month. He was active in following his passions for cricket and racing during 1812 and, when he came into his inheritance in the spring of 1813, immediately began to implement plans drawn up for his father in 1796 for the rebuilding of Lambton Hall, later Lambton Castle. His energy undiminished by marriage, sports, games and architecture, Lambton seems to have resolved in 1813 to enter public life in the family tradition and, on 20th September 1813, he was elected as one of the two members for the county of Durham. His political life had begun.

Lambton established his Radical credentials early. Elected with a reformist agenda, he allied himself with Earl Grey's wing of the Whig party and spoke and voted on measures critical of the government of the day, against repression and the re-establishment of the *Ancien Régime* in post-Waterloo continental Europe and in favour of parliamentary reform. Although anxious to distance himself from seditious elements in the country that hoped for revolution, his support for parliamentary

reform enabled his political enemies to represent him as a far more dangerous Radical than he was: his occasional intemperate outbursts did little to help his cause. Appalled by the 'Peterloo Massacre' of August 1819, he promoted aid to some of its victims while at the same time carefully distancing himself from Radicals whom he regarded as dangerous subversives. Promoting a programme of Reform based upon shorter parliaments, the extension of the franchise and the elimination of 'rotten boroughs' in 1819, he found himself almost isolated among the Whigs for proposing such advanced ideas: since these were to form the foundations of the 1st Reform Bill that he did so much to promote in the early 1830s he might be regarded as somewhat in advance of his time.

Lambton's fifteen years in the House of Commons were marred by personal tragedy – his first wife died in July 1815 leaving him with three young daughters – and frequent incapacitation through illness that left him in pain and did nothing to improve his moods: the illnesses that occupied most of his life, his resultant and famously bad temper and his apparent ambivalence and ungovernableness over Reform made him a parliamentarian all too easy for his enemies to misrepresent and for his allies to mistrust. His second marriage, in December 1816 to Louisa, daughter of Earl Grey, brought him happiness, support and male heirs but he ceased to speak regularly in the Commons after 1821; he was created Baron Durham on 29th January 1828.

The 1830s were to be the last decade of Durham's life: ten years in which great honours and immense responsibility combined with personal tragedy. In November 1830 he became Lord Privy Seal in the new government of Earl Grey: this post gave him a seat in the Cabinet and membership of the Privy Council. Finally in a position of some power and influence, Durham was asked by Grey to work on drafting a Reform Bill – the measure that he had proposed almost ten years previously – and this became a reality in June 1832, although not without the extreme reluctance of King William IV, who harboured deep dislike and suspicion of Durham as a result until almost the end of his reign. While at work on the Reform Bill, Durham was driven to despair by the deaths, in quick succession, of his eldest son, Charles, his mother and the youngest daughter of his first marriage: the strain of work and personal misery almost overcame him.

At this difficult time in his life, Durham also became engaged in foreign affairs, as unofficial adviser to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha who had been elected to the throne of the new kingdom of Belgium in June 1831. Leopold had married Princess Charlotte, only daughter of the Prince Regent, in May 1816 but she died in November 1817 and he endured an unhappy time in his adopted country; one of his few friends was Lord Durham, on whose advice Leopold came to rely when he was approached by the Belgian National Congress in October 1830 and was asked to become King of the Belgians. The Belgian Revolution of 1830 had been brought about by the inhabitants of the southern provinces of the Netherlands proclaiming their independence from the kingdom of the Netherlands and seeking to elect a constitutional monarch. Aware that Durham had progressive views and reformist experience that might be of help in the drafting of a constitution for a new type of monarchy, Leopold consulted him on the constitution which the Belgian National Congress had drafted and to which it hoped he would agree. Durham had sent him a proposed constitution in early April 1831 and, when returning it together with the Congress's proposed constitution, Leopold wrote to him on 19th April 1831:

> 'I return to you the constitution you had the kindness to communicate to me. My prayer is that you, who have of late had more to do about constitutions than any man, would also give this Belgian constitution a moment's attention. It is made in opposition and hatred of Kingcraft, the object was to make the creature as like a president as possible.'[1]

Six months later, having accepted the Belgian crown and when condoling with Durham over the death of his son, Leopold wrote, inviting Durham to Brussels:

> 'Your visit would give me the assistance of the truest friend I have, and to you the change of air and scene could not be but favourable.'[2]

In reply, Durham wrote:

> 'I will come to Brussels, and if the result of my visit should prove of the slightest advantage to your Majesty I should feel what little consolation my present circumstances would admit of. To few in this world do I entertain the same feelings of attachment as to your Majesty, and there is no effort or exertion of mine which I would not cheerfully make in your Majesty's service.[3]

The actions of the Belgian National Congress had resulted in the invasion of Belgium by the Netherlands in August 1831 and a war began that continued intermittently until 1839. During his time in Cabinet, Durham was active in urging a show of force by Britain in support of the new kingdom over which his friend reigned but the best that could be achieved was a treaty, signed in November 1831 by the five powers of Britain, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, that recognised the existence of Belgium. In acknowledging Durham's part in the treaty negotiations, Leopold wrote to him, on 19th November 1831:

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[1] Lambton Mss.; correspondence, Lord Durham with King Leopold.

[2] 20th October 1831; New (1929), p. 193.

[3] 23rd October 1831; New (1929), p. 193.

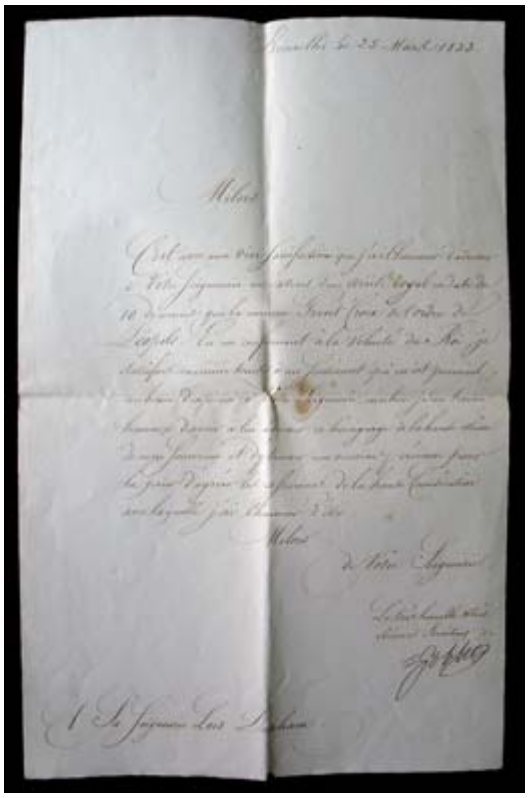
> 'Receive once more my sincere thanks for all your good offices on this occasion which have here and in London greatly contributed to bring this great European concern to a close.[4]

Receipt of the personally expressed thanks of a monarch must have gratified Durham but those thanks took tangible form when King Leopold invested his friend with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the newly created Order of Leopold in early October 1832. At the same time, Grand Crosses of this Order were conferred upon Louis-Philippe, King of the French, and his two sons, the Dukes of Orléans and Nemours: Durham was the first Briton to be so honoured and it was formally recorded in the *Arrêté*, or Decree, dated 10th March 1833, that the Grand Cross was conferred as a:

> '...marque publique de satisfaction et d'estime qui soit en même temps un nouveau témoignage de l'amitié qui unit la Belgique au gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne' *(…public mark of satisfaction and of the high regard which at the same time bears fresh witness to the friendship which unites Belgium to the government of Great Britain)*.[5]

Slightly less than a century later, Durham's most respected biographer, Chester New, observed of the honour conferred upon Durham:

> 'In conferring upon him [Durham] the Order of Leopold, the King of the Belgians was perhaps not unmindful of his friend's love of honours, but certainly no honour was more fittingly bestowed and at the same time so incommensurate with the services rendered.'[6]



While Belgian affairs were being resolved and the Reform Bill was passing through its final stages, Durham was asked to undertake a special Mission to Russia and he and Lady Durham arrived at the great naval base of Kronstadt, in the Gulf of Finland, on 16th July 1832. The Mission consisted of wide-ranging exploratory discussions aimed at establishing the nature of Russian foreign policy towards the West – particularly in relation to Russia's attitude to Belgium and her actions in Poland – and lasted two months. Durham and the Tsar, Nicholas I, soon established a strong rapport, as New observed in 1929:

> 'Thus began that strange friendship between the most autocratic of European sovereigns and the most democratic of English ministers which lasted so long, and had such an important bearing upon the relations between two governments, in which up to this time there had been little but misunderstanding.'[7]

As a mark of the Tsar's regard for Lord Durham, he presented the envoy with a pair of console tables in gilded wood with malachite-veneered tops: these remain in the possession of the family. On the way home, Durham spent the period 6th-8th October in Brussels, where he dined twice with King Leopold and was invested with the Order of Leopold.[8] He returned to England on 8th October 1832, feeling satisfied with what he had achieved, but lost his second daughter in January 1833 and, feeling increasingly at odds with the government, resigned from the Cabinet on 14th March that year. He was created Earl of Durham and Viscount Lambton nine days later. Although excluded from office for the next two years, Durham was far from idle: he busied himself in cultivating the increasingly politicised Press, fell out with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, over the leadership of the Radical wing of the Whig party, was among those who founded the Reform Club and made himself of service as an adviser to the Duchess of Kent, sister of King Leopold and mother of the future Queen Victoria.

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[4] New (1929), p. 195.

[5] Lambton Mss.; correspondence Lord Durham with King Leopold; a copy of the decree survives in the Lambton Mss. Veldekens (1858), p. 618.

[6] New (1929), p. 221.

[7] New (1929), p. 203.

[8] Lambton Mss.; Lambton Mss.; correspondence Lord Durham with King Leopold and Lord Durham's diary of the journey to Russia July-September 1832. It is evident from a surviving exchange of correspondence between Lord Durham and the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Goblet, in March and April 1833 that Durham had been invested by the King with the Grand Cross in October 1832, even though the decree formalising the honour was dated 10th March 1833.

In mid-1835, the Whig government of Lord Melbourne decided that a new ambassador was needed in St Petersburg – there having been no British ambassador there since 1832 – and Durham was the obvious choice, especially for a government anxious to remove such a 'loose cannon' from British politics. Shelving his ambition to be Foreign Secretary, a post taken by a safer pair of hands in the person of Lord Palmerston, Durham accepted the appointment, although he wrote:

> 'I am put out of the pale of home politics. In this foreign field I may do some good, as I have considerable influence with the Emperor and may establish a better state of things between the two countries.'[9]

Durham was ordered to proceed to St Petersburg via the Black Sea and to take with him in his entourage naval and military observers whose task it was to note and assess Russian naval and military capabilities. His journey took him to another new European kingdom – Greece – recently emerged from another war of independence – from Turkey – and to audiences with another newly-elected – and also German – king, Otho I, formerly Prince Otto of Bavaria. Unlike Leopold of Belgium, Otho was young and inexperienced in statecraft; like Leopold, he was patriotically attached to his new kingdom but was in need of advice. Durham found the king of Greece neither intellectual nor good-looking but he was gracious and avuncular towards the shy young man, who clearly blossomed as a result. When writing to Lord Palmerston after Durham had left Greece, the British minister Sir Edmund Lyons said:

> 'I sat next to the King at dinner after the long private audience he had given Lord Durham, and it was evident to me that his mind was dwelling with pleasure on the picture Lord Durham had drawn of the advantages to be derived from free institutions in the development and resources of a nation emerging from centuries of slavery and oppression.'[10]

King Otho clearly appreciated the advice and support given by Lord Durham for, following their final audience, he conferred upon Durham the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer on 28th August 1835.[11]

After calling on the Sultan in Constantinople, Durham and his party crossed the Black Sea, disembarking at Odessa on 18th September. Following an audience with the Tsar in Kiev late in October, he reached Moscow on 30th October and arrived in St Petersburg on 5th November 1835. In the 1830s, as much as in 1939 – when Winston Churchill referred to Russia as 'a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma', Russia was barely known and still less understood in the West. Her naval and military capacities were regularly over-estimated and her intentions in foreign affairs were often exaggerated or falsified. Durham's role, both self-defined and ordained by the British government, was to establish what Russia's intentions were towards Turkey and any other areas, such as India, where her expansion might threaten Western spheres of influence; it was also to create a climate of mutual understanding between St Petersburg and London.

In all aspects of the defined role of his ambassadorship, Durham not only succeeded but also exceeded the best expectations of his masters in London – to the extent that inveterate British Russophobes believed that, in modern parlance, he had been 'turned' by the Russians. He wrote regularly to Palmerston, sending detailed reports on the strengths of the Russian fleets and of the deployment of troops, and his assessments of Russian intentions in territorial expansion. His reports were regarded in Whitehall as models of clarity and of good advice at a time when fear of Russian strength and intentions had assumed hysterical proportions: his conclusion was that, for all her vastness, Russia was too weak to be feared. Writing to him on 7th July 1836, Melbourne said:

> 'I consider you as rendering the greatest service to your country and the world by taking a sober and rational view... and by trying to check the extreme violence of feeling and the unnecessary prejudice and suspicion which prevail in this country.'[12]

At the same time as informing and reassuring his British masters, Durham retained the friendship and regard of the Tsar that he had gained in 1832. In 1835 he was able to confide to his diary that: 'Personally, I am on the best terms with the Tsar...'[13] One of his earliest – albeit uncritical – biographers, Stuart J. Reid, wrote of the rapport between the Tsar and Durham:

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[9] 25th June 1835; New (1929), p. 279

[10] New (1929), pp. 281-282.

[11] Reid (1906), II, p. 9. Lambton Mss.; Lord Durham's diary of the journey to Russia 1835 and Lord Durham's letter to Lady Durham, 28th August 1835.

[12] New (1929), p. 292.

[13] Reid (1906), II, p. 26.

> 'It was a veritable triumph of personality. The Tsar Nicholas was a shrewd judge of men, and was quick to detect either flattery or dissimulation. Durham's open nature, his palpable honesty, the moral courage which lurked beneath his conciliatory speech, his broad grasp of first principles, the practical bent of his quick mind, and the imagination which made the sympathy of his warm heart so effective, all appealed to Nicholas. Even Durham's weaknesses, love of display, moody depression, the touch of hauteur which marked his bearing, and that strain of impatience which he was not able always to suppress, even in the atmosphere of a Court, were points of similitude between them which promoted mutual understanding.'[14]

The only point of serious discord between the Tsar and Durham was over the question of Poland, where Russian policies of oppression had provoked violent Russophobia in Britain. Since candid Russian ministers observed that Russia's policy in Poland was little different to that of Britain in Ireland, and in any case Poland was within Russia's sphere of influence, neither Durham nor Palmerston felt that it was a cause worth conflict and so it was largely passed over in the interests of maintaining harmony. In contrast, an area in which Durham was able to make beneficial changes was in that of tariffs, which British merchants found restrictive of trade: as a result of his representations at the highest level, these were relaxed and for many years Lord Durham was remembered 'as the best friend that English trade had had at St Petersburg.'[15]

Lord Durham's embassy to Russia ended in June 1837. By that time, King William IV had, albeit reluctantly, come to appreciate the qualities that Durham had demonstrated as an ambassador and, perhaps conscious that on all Court occasions in Russia Durham would have worn the insignia of his two foreign Orders, decided that it was time that Lord Durham wore some outward mark of Royal approval: thus the King created Durham a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in the civil division of the Order, and this news was conveyed to Durham by Lord Palmerston in a letter dated 23rd May 1837. As Durham recorded: 'I was never so surprised in my life.'[16] News of this honour must have been transmitted to the Tsar since at his final audience with Durham, on 8th June 1837, the Tsar indicated his wish to confer upon the departing ambassador the Order of St Andrew – Russia's senior Order of Chivalry. In a letter to Palmerston of the same date, Durham set out what had happened:

> 'The Emperor was pleased most graciously and cordially to congratulate me on the high mark of distinction which my Sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon me, and said: "I also am desirous to show the world in the most public manner my sense of the mode in which you have represented your Sovereign, and advocated the interest of your country here. I have therefore written to the King, my brother, and enclosed in my letter the Order of St Andrew, requesting his Majesty to do me the favour of presenting it to you, in my name. It is the highest mark of my esteem that I have to bestow, and I beg you to consider it, not as a proof of my private regard, which you cannot doubt, but as a public testimony of my feeling towards your King, your country, and yourself in your public capacity." His Imperial Majesty then placed in my hands a letter for His Majesty the King, which I shall have the honour of delivering on my arrival in England.'[17]

Durham left Russia on 10th June 1837: ten days later, while he was *en route* home, William IV died and Queen Victoria acceded to the throne. On 27th June, at Kensington Palace, the Queen invested Lord Durham with the insignia of the Order of the Bath, as she recorded in her diary:

> 'I conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Bath. I knighted him with the Sword of State, which is so enormously heavy that Lord Melbourne was obliged to hold it for me, and I only inclined it. I then put the ribbon over his shoulder.'[18]

Two days later, Palmerston wrote to Durham to send him the insignia of the Order of St Andrew, together with the Queen's permission to accept and wear it. This information must have been conveyed to St Petersburg very promptly since Ralph Milbanke, a member of Durham's suite left behind in the Russian capital who had recently seen the Tsar at Peterhof, where he presented letters from Queen Victoria to the Emperor, was able to write to Durham on 15th July 1837:

> '...I assure you that he spoke of you in the most friendly & flattering manner & seemed much pleased that the Queen had presented you with the order of St André before the arrival of a letter which he had written to H.M on the subject.'[19]

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[14] Reid (1906), II, p. 39.

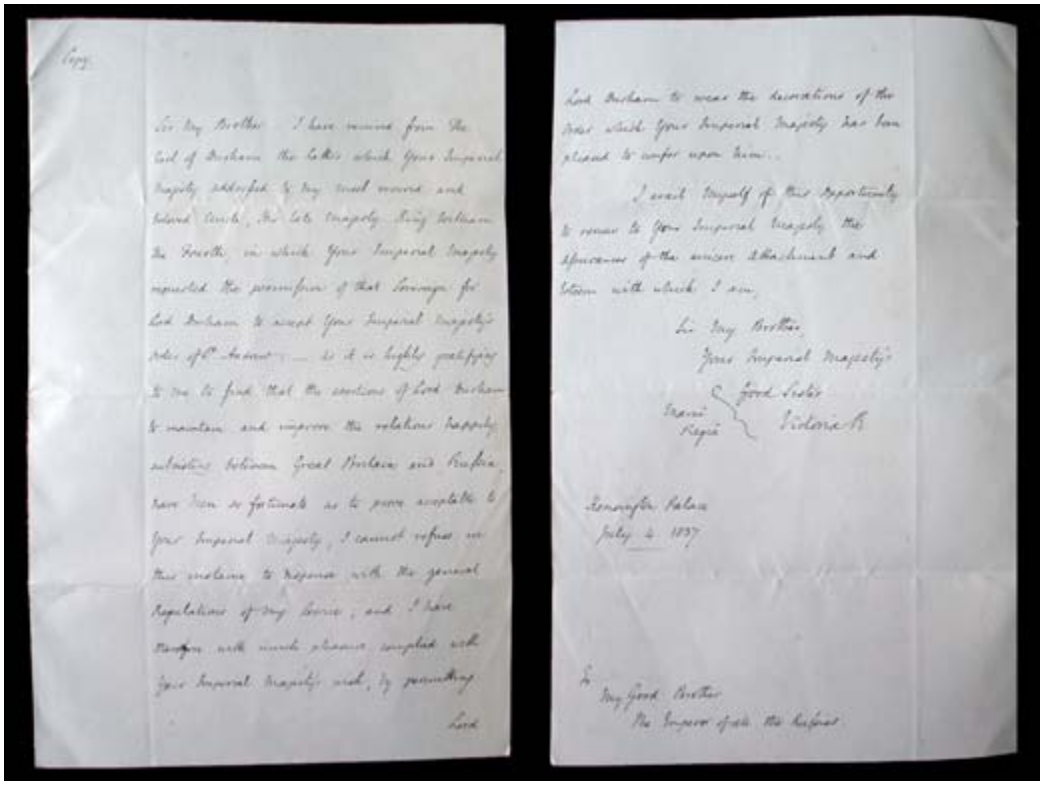
[15] New (1929), p. 297.

[16] New (1929), p. 299.

[17] Reid (1906), II, p. 126.

[18] New (1929), p. 299.

[19] Lambton Mss.; correspondence, Ralph Milbanke to Lord Durham. Copies of the letters exchanged between the Tsar and King William IV and the Tsar and Queen Victoria, in which Nicholas asked both monarchs to invest Lord Durham with the insignia of the Order of St Andrew, remain in the Lambton Mss..



On 1st July 1837 Queen Victoria appointed Lady Durham one of her Ladies of the Bedchamber. Durham must have felt that his family motto 'le jour viendra' *(the day will come)* was finally justified. Speculation was rife in society as much as at Westminster about what post might be found for Durham following his return from Russia; as Greville wrote in his diary on 29th June 1837:

> 'The eternal question in everybody's mouth is what is Lord Durham to have, or if it is indispensable that he should have anything... After all, it appears to me that a mighty fuss is made about Durham without any sufficient reason, that his political influence is small, his power less, and that is it a matter of great indifference whether he is office or out.'[20]

If Durham's day had come, his triumph was to be short-lived: his character and his health gradually combined to destroy him. Canada, divided between French-speaking Lower Canada and English-speaking Upper Canada, was in a state of crisis and Lower Canada ripe for the rebellion that finally erupted in December 1837. Durham was asked to become Governor-in-Chief and High Commissioner of Canada as early as July 1837 but was reluctant and only agreed in January 1838, following – as he was at pains to point out – a personal request by Queen Victoria to take up the appointment. In accepting the post, Durham made it plain that he would serve without salary but a furore erupted in April 1838 over the expenses of his proposed suite. *The Times* was loquacious on the subject over a ten-day period early in the month. Firstly, the newspaper questioned Durham's credentials for the military aspects of the role and, secondly, observed that he would undoubtedly take to Canada both the autocratic splendour that had clearly turned his head at the Court of the Tsar and the severe methods of repression that he had, equally clearly, approved of when in Russia: his Russian decorations were, *The Times* implied, clear reward by the Tsar for Durham's acquiescence in Russia's oppressive policies in Poland. He was mocked by the newspaper as 'Czar and Autocrat of all the Americas' and as a 'Brummagen Napoleon', and attacked for his supposedly unpatriotic acceptance of foreign honours and particularly his Russian Orders: *The Times* regularly referred to him as 'the noble Grand Cross of ST ANDREW'. He was criticized for the size, splendour and cost of his proposed *batterie de cuisine*, for the number of paid military aides-de-camp that he had requested and for his ordering of numerous uniforms: the expression 'gilt gingerbread' was used in condemnation of such apparent frippery. Expenditure of a type that would have appeared wholly normal to an aristocrat of Durham's character and wealth about to set out on a mission in which he had been given almost dictatorial powers for the suppression of rebellion clearly irritated *The Times* but provoked no public reaction from that newspaper's target. Given the size and nature of the expenditure undertaken by Durham in preparation for his Canadian mission, it was most probably at this time, in early 1838, that he commissioned the metal stars of his Orders of Knighthood, together with their boxes and their travelling trunk, from Rundell, Bridge & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers in Ordinary to Queen Victoria.[21]

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[20] Reeve, H. (ed.), *The Greville Memoirs: a journal of the reigns of King George IV, King William IV and Queen Victoria by the late Charles C.F. Greville Esq.*(London, 1888), Vol. IV, pp. 7-8.

[21] For details of the attacks on Lord Durham in *The Times,* see that newspaper for 3rd-7th, 9th and 13th April 1838.

Durham arrived in Canada on 29th May 1838, whereupon he and his staff immediately began to reorganise Canada's administrative structure. Having achieved only controversy and having embarrassed the British government by exceeding his powers, Durham resigned in October 1838 and left the following month, after five months in Canada. Subsequent publication, initially in *The Times* but afterwards as a Parliamentary Paper, of a 'Report on the Affairs of North America' caused further controversy, particularly over its authorship, but was later hailed – until the post-colonial historical revisionism of the 1970s – as a 'blueprint for the Commonwealth.'[22] In its recommendation for the union of Lower and Upper Canada with a limited degree of self-government, the Report might have so qualified but for significant omissions revelatory of a lack of comprehension of the problems involved. Durham's time in Canada weakened his already fragile health and undermined the beginnings of a reputation as a diplomat and he died, as had so many of his near relations in the recent past, of tuberculosis on 28th July 1840.

Lord Durham's memorials are few: a grand 'Greek' temple on Penshaw Hill in his native county and The Reform Club in Pall Mall are tangible, as are the paintings and other *lares et penates* commissioned and collected by one of the richest men in Britain in the course of a comparatively short life. This magnificent collection of insignia of national Orders of Knighthood, conferred upon this mercurial and troubled aristocrat over a period of some five years, is testament to the short space of time in which he achieved so much and looked as if he could achieve anything: perhaps, had he lived, he would have. Now these pieces remain to record his achievements and the regard in which he was held by an Emperor, his Sovereign and the elected monarchs of two European nations: like Lord Durham himself, they splendidly represent the age and culture in which they were created.

Stephen Wood MA, FSA
April 2010

With special thanks to Miss Hester F. Borron, Archivist, Lambton Mss..

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Illustrations depict documents preserved in the Lambton archives.

[22] Martin (2004).

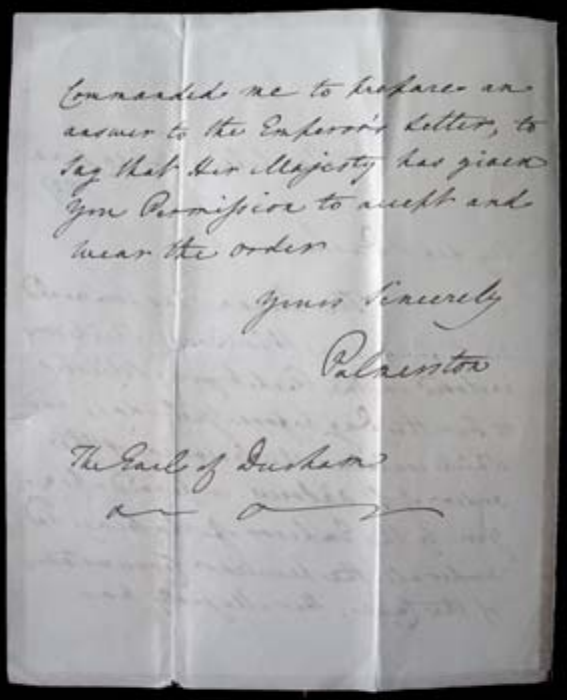
The Durham Orders

Thursday 10 June 2010
starting at 10.30 am

Berkeley Street 29 June
1837

My dear Durham,

The Queen has commanded me to send you this Box, which was inclosed in the Packet you delivered to Her the Day before yesterday, and which contains the Insignia of the order of St Andrew, conferred upon you by the Emperor of Russia. And under all the peculiar Circumstances of the Case, Her Majesty has



commanded me to prepare an answer to the Emperor's Letter, to say that Her Majesty has given You Permission to accept and wear the order

Yours Sincerely

Palmerston

The Earl of Durham

ЗА ВѢРУ И ВѢРНОСТЬ
ЗА ВѢРУ И ВѢРНОСТЬ
S
A
R
B

Russia

1
***Order of St. Andrew, Set of Insignia, comprising:**

(i) Sash badge, by Emanuel Pannasch, St. Petersburg, 1835, in gold and enamels, in the form of a black enamelled Imperial eagle with blue enamelled St. Andrew's Cross bearing the crucified figure of St. Andrew in natural coloured enamels, the limbs of the cross with the Roman letters S A P R *(Sanctus Andreas Patronus Russiae);* the reverse with white enamelled scroll inscribed with the motto of the Order ЗА ВЕРУ И ВЕРНОСТЬ *(For Faith and Loyalty),* suspension in the form of an Imperial crown linked to eagles' heads, carrier on reverse of crown attached to gold screw and ring fitment on original sash, 88 x 52.5mm, *slight surface scuffing to eagle's tail feathers, otherwise virtually as made;*

(ii) Breast star, in cloth and bullion, as originally issued with the sash badge; the star with ribbed silver rays and wired sequins, legend in gold lettering with green embroidered wreath on embroidered blue background, outer and inner circles in coiled gold wire, centre with double-headed eagle of St. Andrew on a yellow cloth background, unmarked paper backing, 82 x 82mm, *slightly tarnished, good extremely fine;*

(iii) Breast star, by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with pierced jewel-cut rays; the gold and enamel centre with dark blue St. Andrew's Cross over black double-headed eagle with Imperial crown above on a plain gold background, the motto of the Order in gold letters, with gold and enamelled wreath below on a blue background, the reverse fitted with Russian style screw-back suspension, separate silver screw-plate engraved *Rundell Bridge & Co. Jewellers to the Queen and all the Royal Family Ludgate Hill London*, 77.5mm, *extremely fine;*

(i) *and* (iii) *housed in a purpose-made maroon leather case, the lid stamped* ST. ANDREW. *in gold, with silk lining stamped* 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill.' (lot)

£140,000-180,000

THE ORDER OF ST. ANDREW was founded by Peter I on 21 November 1698, in one of his many reforms of Russian customs in the direction of her western counterparts. The first recipient of the Order was Admiral General Fedor Alexeevich Golovin who was invested with it on 10 March 1699; Peter I himself was to become the seventh recipient in 1703. The Order was named in honour of the first-called Apostle and was the premier Imperial Order. Grand Dukes were decorated upon baptism and Princes of the Blood on their coming of age. The full insignia was always awarded with a collar.

Russian recipients paid an admission fee which, during the reign of Alexander I, was 800 roubles; when awarded to non-Russians these fees were waived. The Order's feast day was 30 November, commemorated annually by a High Mass in St. Andrew's Cathedral on Vasilievsky Island, St. Petersburg.

On admission to the Order of St. Andrew all recipients were automatically invested also as Knights of the Orders of St. Alexander Nevsky, the White Eagle (after 1831), St. Anne and, at a later date, St. Stanislaus.

The Earl of Durham was gazetted Ambassador to Russia on 8 July 1835, arriving in St. Petersburg via Greece and Turkey in November. Three years earlier he had served as a special envoy to Nicholas I and his previous experience stood him in good stead with the Tsar. He was to remain in St. Petersburg until June 1837.

The following account of the bestowal of the Order of St. Andrew is taken from *Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham,* vol. II, Stuart J. Reid, London, 1906:

"On June 8, two days before he quitted St. Petersburg, Durham had a final audience with the Tsar, and in a letter to Palmerston of the same date he gives the following account of what passed:
I have had the honour of an audience of leave of the Emperor which lasted more than two hours. At this moment of my departure it is impossible for me to describe adequately the extent and the importance of the subjects which were brought under discussion, but I shall have the honour of reporting them personally on my arrival in England. The knowledge which I have obtained of his Imperial Majesty's sentiments on some most interesting and delicate questions cannot be but useful, and must have a great effect on European events. The Emperor was pleased most graciously and cordially to congratulate me on the high mark of distinction which my Sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon me, and said:
'I am also desirous to show the world in the most public manner my sense of the mode in which you have represented your Sovereign, and advocated the interests of your country here. I have therefore written to the King, my brother, and enclosed in my letter the Order of St. Andrew, requesting his Majesty to do me the favour of presenting it to you, in my name. It is the highest mark of my esteem that I have to bestow, and beg you to consider it, not as a private regard, which you cannot doubt, but as a public testimony of my feeling towards your King, your country and yourself in your public capacity.'
His Imperial Majesty then placed in my hands a letter for his Majesty the King, which I will have the honour of delivering on my arrival in England."

A personal letter from Lord Palmerston dated 29 June 1837 *(illustrated on previous page)* records Durham's actual receipt of the award:

"My dear Durham, the Queen has commanded me to send you this Box, which was inclosed in the Packet you delivered to her the Day before yesterday, and which contains the Insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, conferred upon you by the Emperor of Russia, and, under all peculiar circumstances of the case, her Majesty has commanded me to prepare and answer to the Emperor's letter, to say that her Majesty has given you Permission to accept and wear the Order."

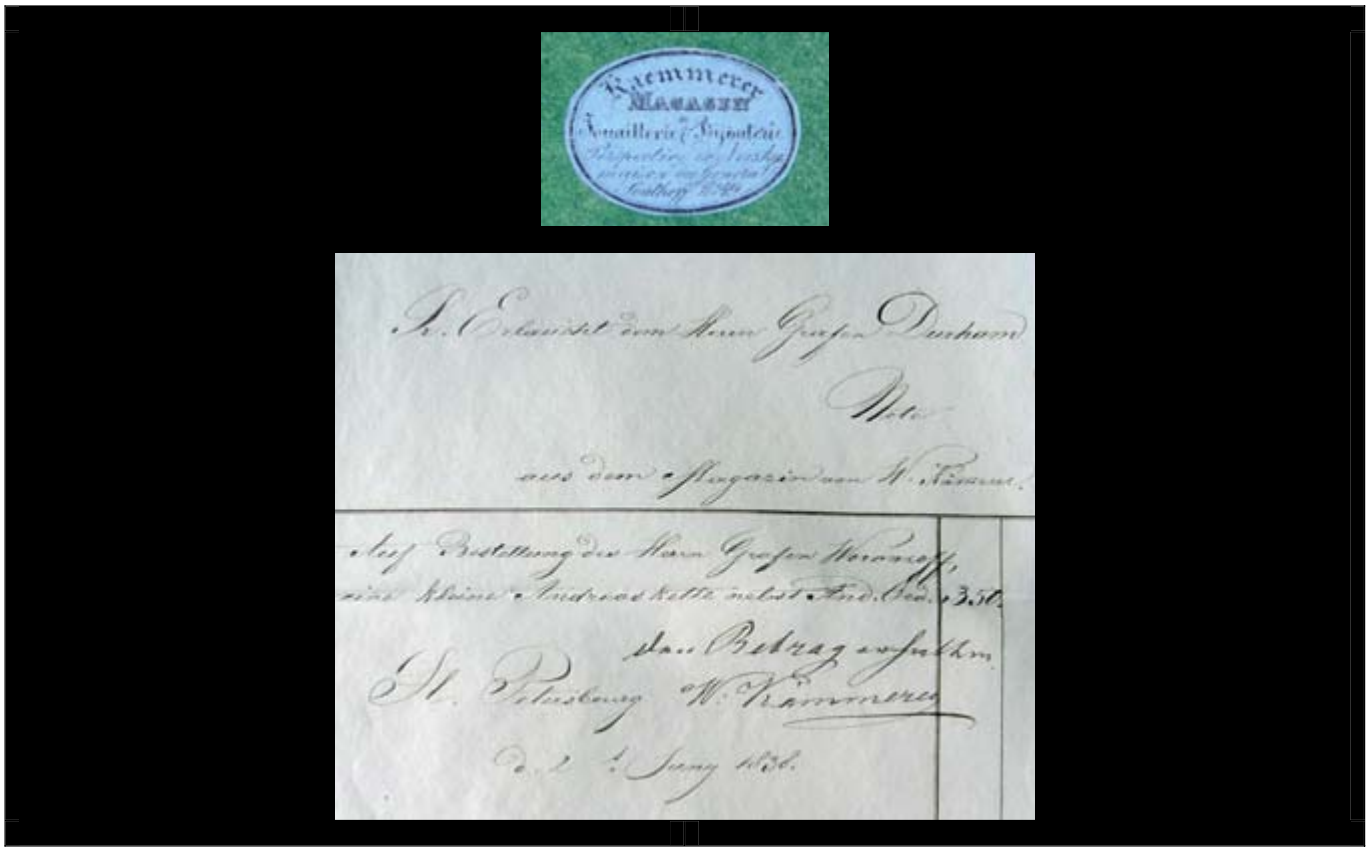
2
***Order of St. Andrew,** breast star, unmarked, probably by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with plain rays, centre in gold and enamels, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style plain silver screw-back suspension *(this replacing vertical brooch-type suspension, traces of which remain),* 85mm, *good extremely fine, toned, in fitted case* £5,000-7,000

3
***Order of St. Andrew,** breast star, unmarked, *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with wire-edged plain rays, the gold and enamelled centre with royal blue St. Andrew's Cross, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style plain silver screw-back suspension, 86mm, *very slight enamel loss, good extremely fine;* together with a contemporary fitted leather case (possibly associated) bearing the label of *Nicholls and Plincke Magasin Anglais St. Petersbourg* on inside of the lid £5,000-7,000

4
***Order of St. Andrew,** breast star of slightly reduced size, by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with plain rays, centre in gold and enamels with pale blue St. Andrew's Cross, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style screw-back suspension, separate silver screw-plate engraved *Rundell Bridge & Co. Jewellers to the Queen and all the Royal Family Ludgate Hill London*, 69mm, *extremely fine, in fitted Rundell, Bridge & Co. leather case* £5,000-7,000

5

***A Miniature Collar and Badge of the Order of St. Andrew,** by Wilhelm Kämmerer, St. Petersburg, 1838, in gold and enamels; the collar comprising twelve alternating uniface medallions of the three standard types, the double-sided badge with hook suspension, length of collar (including clasp) 173mm, badge 26 x 17.5mm, *of outstanding workmanship, virtually as made; in fitted leather case [lid detached] with blue label 'Kaemmerer Magasin Jouaillerie & Bijouterie Perspective de Nevsky maison du General Southoff No 49'* £20,000-30,000



Kämmerer's trade label and detail from his receipt for the miniature collar, the original of which is preserved in the Lambton archives.

ЗА ТРУДЫ И ОТЕЧЕСТВО
ЗА ТРУДЫ И ОТЕЧЕСТВО

6
***Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Set of Insignia, comprising:**

(i) Sash badge, by Emanuel Pannasch, St. Petersburg, 1835, in gold and enamels, in the form of a red enamelled Maltese Cross with gold broad-winged Imperial eagles in each of the angles, their wing tips almost touching, with central painted enamel portrait of St. Alexander Nevsky on horseback right, *rev.,* with Imperial Warrant and maker's mark on upper and lower arms of cross beneath the enamel, 56mm (including suspension loop) x 49mm, *virtually as made, with gold double ring suspension attached to original sash;*

(ii) Breast star, in cloth and bullion, as originally issued with the sash badge; the star with ribbed silver rays and wired sequins, legend in gold lettering with green embroidered wreath on embroidered coral background, outer and inner circles in coiled silver wire, centre with monogram in gold wire on silver wire background, unmarked paper backing, 82 x 82mm, *virtually as made;*

(iii) Breast star, by Nicholls & Plincke, St. Petersburg, commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with pierced jewel-cut rays; with central crowned gold monogram on a white enamelled background, the motto of the Order ЗА ТРУДЫ И ОТЕЧЕСТВО *(For Labour and Fatherland)* in gold, with enamelled wreath below on red enamelled background, *rev.,* gilt, with backplate stamped NICHOLLS & PLINCKE A ST PETERSBOURG, fitted with Russian style screw-back suspension with plain separate silver screw-plate, 93mm, *small flake of red enamel missing, otherwise good extremely fine;*

(i) *and* (iii) *housed in a purpose-made maroon leather case, the lid stamped* ST. ALEXANDER. *in gold, with silk lining stamped* 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill.' (lot)

£80,000-120,000

THE ORDER OF ST. ALEXANDER NEVSKY was proposed by Peter the Great in 1724 at around the time that the remains of the Saint himself were brought to St. Petersburg for reburial. In 1240 St. Alexander Nevsky *(circa* 1220-63), Prince of Novgorod, had routed the Swedes near the site of present-day St. Petersburg. He defeated the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Lake Pepius two years later.

Originally Peter intended that the Order should be awarded to officers for merit but he died early in 1725 before his plans could be finalised. The first bestowals were made during the reign of his wife Catherine I, on the occasion of the marriage of Tsarevna Anna and Duke Karl Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein on 21 May 1725. The recipients included four of the Duke's courtiers as well as the Oberhofmeister to the Tsarevna, thereby changing the status of the Order as it had been envisaged by Peter.

When the Order was awarded with diamonds, or to non-Russians, there was no fee. Russian recipients paid an admission fee which, in the reign of Alexander I, was 600 roubles. The feast day of the Order was 30 August.

7

7
***Order of St. Alexander Nevsky,** breast star of slightly reduced size, probably commissioned from Rundell, Bridge & Co., *circa* 1837-39, unmarked, in silver, with plain rays; the centre with crowned gold monogram of the Saint on white enamelled background, the motto of the Order, with wreath below, in silver on a red enamelled background, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style screw-back suspension with plain separate silver screw-plate, 67.5mm, *good extremely fine and toned, in leather case [this slightly damaged]* £5,000-7,000

PRO FIDE REGE ET LEGE

8
***Order of the White Eagle, Set of Insignia, comprising:**

(i) Sash badge, by Emanuel Pannasch, St. Petersburg, 1836, in two-colour gold and enamels, in the form of a white enamelled eagle on a Maltese Cross over black enamelled Imperial eagle, with Imperial crown suspension linked to eagles' heads, *rev.,* centre with white enamelled cross with red border on plain gold rays and gold MARIA monogram, 100 x 62.5mm, *very slight enamel chip at base of orb, good extremely fine and of heavy weight, with original sash;*

(ii) Breast star, by Nicholls & Plincke, St. Petersburg and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver-gilt, the motto of the Order PRO FIDE REGE ET LEGE *(For Faith, King and Law)* in gold letters on a blue enamelled background, the centre with red and white enamelled cross, gold central rosette and silver rays on gold background, *rev.,* with backplate stamped NICHOLLS & PLINCKE A ST. PETERSBOURG, fitted with Russian style screw-back suspension with plain separate silver screw-plate *(this replacing vertical brooch-type suspension, traces of which remain),* 84mm, *good extremely fine, toned;*

the set housed in a purpose-made maroon leather case, the lid stamped WHITE EAGLE OF RUSSIA. *in gold, with silk lining stamped* 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill.' (lot)

£80,000-120,000

THE ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE was originally Polish. By tradition it was founded by King Ladislaus I in 1325 to commemorate the marriage of his son Casimir to Anna of Lithuania, although it soon fell into abeyance. Revived on 1 November 1705 by Augustus II as the premier Polish Order, it was awarded to Peter the Great. When the Congress Kingdom of Poland was established in 1815, the Tsar continued to award the Order of the White Eagle to deserving Polish subjects.

Following the Polish uprising of 1830-31 Nicholas I incorporated the Order into the existing Russian award system. It was to become re-established as the premier Polish order on 4 February 1921.

JUST · PLVV · DIO
IVS · PIETATEM

9
***Order of St. Anne, Grand Cross Set of Insignia, comprising:**

(i) Sash badge, by Emanuel Pannasch, St. Petersburg, maker's mark on suspension loop but date not visible, in gold and enamels, in the form of a red enamelled Maltese Cross, with gold openwork ornaments in angles and central painted enamel portrait of the Saint, *rev.,* central enamelled monogram A J P F, with Imperial Warrant beneath red enamel on upper arm of cross, 51.5 x 46mm, *reverse centre slightly loose and with enamel chip on reverse lower arm, good very fine, with original sash;*

(ii) Breast star, in cloth and bullion, as originally issued with the sash badge; the star with ribbed silver rays and wired sequins, legend and cherubs in silver on embroidered rose background, outer and inner circles in coiled silver wire, central red star on gold wire background, parchment or vellum backing with old pencilled note *Riband on Left shoulder – star on Right breast,* 82 x 82mm, *two or three rays slightly bent, good extremely fine and nearly as made;*

(iii) Breast star, probably by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with pierced jewel-cut rays, the abbreviated motto of the Order AMAN. JUST. PIET. FID. *(To those who love Justice, Piety and Fidelity)* and cherubs supporting crown above in silver on a red enamelled background, central gold and red enamel cross on gold background, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style screw-back suspension and plain separate silver backplate, 93.5mm, *considerable enamel losses at motto, extremely fine;*

(i) *and* (iii) *housed in a purpose-made maroon leather case, the lid stamped* ST. ANNE. *in gold, with silk lining stamped* 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill.' (lot)

£30,000-40,000

THE ORDER OF ST. ANNE was founded by Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp on 14 February 1735. It was named for the mother of the Virgin Mary and in memory of his late wife Anna Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great. After the death of Karl Friedrich in 1739, his son Karl Peter Ulrich succeeded him and was named as heir to the Russian throne by Elizabeth I in 1742. By the time of his becoming Tsar in late 1761 many Russian citizens had already been appointed Knights of the Order.

Following the dethronement of Peter by his wife Catherine II in 1762, their son the Grand Duke Paul became Grand Master of the Order. On the day of Paul's Coronation on 5 April 1797, he included the Order of St. Anne amongst the Orders of the Russian Empire; it was divided into three classes until 1815 when a fourth class was added as part of Alexander I's reorganisation.

10

10
***Order of St. Anne,** breast star of slightly reduced size, probably commissioned from Rundell, Bridge & Co., *circa* 1837-39, unmarked, in silver, with plain rays and gold, silver and enamelled centre, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style screw-back suspension and separate plain silver screw-plate, 70mm, *good extremely fine, in fitted case* £5,000-7,000

11
***Order of St. Anne, an early 'black' Sash Badge,** unmarked, Russian-made *circa* 1837-39, in the form of a Maltese Cross with dark red enamel gold-framed limbs of flat section, gold ornaments in angles and with painted enamel centre, 59mm (including suspension loop) x 53.5mm, *virtually as made and of high quality manufacture, in shaped fitted case* £10,000-15,000

St. Andrew.
St. Alexander.
White Eagle of Russia.
St. Anne.

L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE
L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE

Belgium

12
***Order of Leopold, Grand Cross Set of Insignia, Civil Division, comprising:**

(i) Sash badge, manufactured in France for Joseph Germain Dutalis of Brussels, 1832-33, with import mark, 'Spanish' type crown, in gold and enamels, the centre with a lion rampant in gold on black enamel, motto L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE on red enamel around, *rev.,* centre with gold monogram of Leopold I, 103.5 x 68.5mm, *crown damaged and with the cross missing from the top of the orb, hairline cracks to white enamel and with slight loss to green and black enamel, of high quality workmanship, with original sash;*

(ii) Breast star, probably by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with plain rays, centre in gold and enamels, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style screw-back suspension and plain separate silver backplate, 87 x 80mm, *good extremely fine;*

housed in a purpose-made maroon leather case, the lid stamped LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. *in gold, with silk lining stamped* 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill.' (lot)

£8,000-12,000

The lot is offered with a modern copy of the original Warrant for the award of the Order of Leopold, together with a photocopy of a note in Leopold I's own hand regarding the correct wearing of the Order *(illustrated below)*. The original documents are preserved in the Lambton archives.

THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD was founded by King Leopold I by Royal Decree on 11 July 1832. Originally a purely military Order, from 1833 it was awarded for both military and civil merit. There were four classes (Grand Cross, Commander, Officer and Knight), with a further class of Grand Officer being added in 1838.

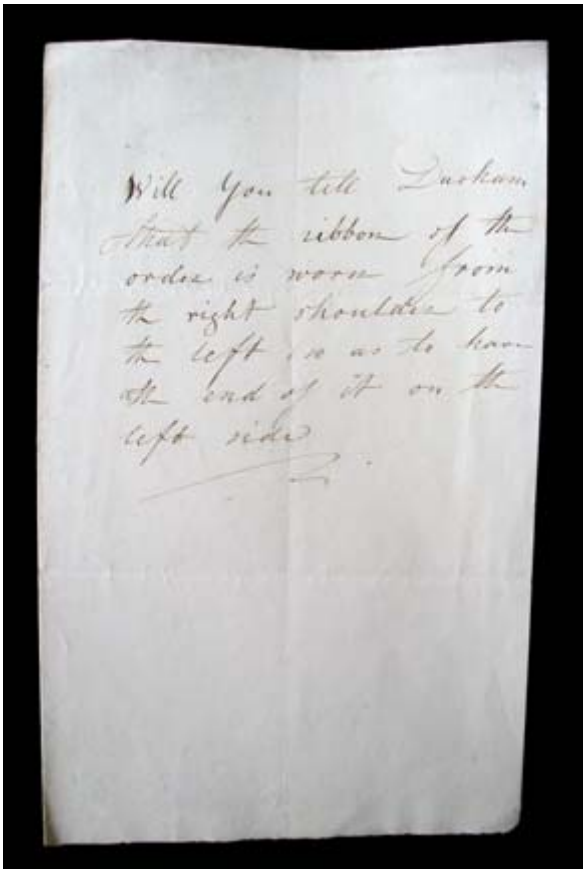
Ferdinand Veldekens, *Le Livre d'Or de l'Ordre Léopold et le Croix de Fer,* Brussels, 1858, p 618, records that Lord Durham was created a *Grand Cordon* of the Order on 10 March 1833 as a *'marque publique de satisfaction et d'estime de la part du Roi, et nouveau témoignage de l'amitié qui unit la Belgique au gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne'* and elsewhere that *'La révolution de septembre et l'avènement du Roi Léopold trouvèrent dans Lord Durham le concours le plus sympathique.'*

Lord Durham and Leopold formed a close friendship in 1816 and the two were to remain close for the rest of Durham's life. He was one of the first four non-Belgian recipients of the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, the others being King Louis-Philippe of France, the Duke of Orléans and his younger brother, the Duke of Nemours. At the same time two other British subjects were honoured: Lieutenant John Hobart Caradoc (later Lord Howden of Howden and Grunston), who was made an Officer of the Order in recognition of his role as British Army Liaison Officer attached to the Belgian Army staff at the siege of Antwerp in 1832, and Lord George William Russell, who was made a Commander of the Order in recognition of his role in diplomatic liaison work between the forces of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Belgium in August 1831; he was to receive the Grand Cross in 1840.

The following extracts are taken from Stuart J. Reid, *Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham,* vol. I, London, 1906:

'A plentiful sheaf of the King's letters reveals the heartiness of this friendship, and confidence which Leopold invariably placed in Durham's advice and judgement.'

'Durham was consulted at every turn of the Prince's fortunes, and more especially over his delicate relations with the English Court after the death of the Princess Charlotte, the offer of the throne of Greece, and later, after his acceptance of the throne of Belgium, in the military struggle with Holland, and in the diplomatic relations of the newly constituted kingdom with Russia and France.'


Will you tell Durham
that the ribbon of the
order is worn from
the right shoulder to
the left so as to have
the end of it on the
left side

13
***Order of Leopold, Civil Division,** a reduced size badge for neck wear, manufactured in France for Joseph Germain Dutalis of Brussels, 1832-33, with import mark, 'Spanish' type crown, in gold and enamels, 68 x 40.5mm, *evidently well-worn, with a number of enamel chips and losses to the green wreath, very fine, on screw-lock gold carrier, with original neck riband and gold clasp* £2,000-3,000

14
***Order of Leopold, Civil Division,** a smaller reduced size badge for breast wear, manufactured in France for Joseph Germain Dutalis of Brussels, 1832-33, with import mark, 'Spanish' type crown, in gold and enamels, 48 x 26mm, *virtually as made* £1,500-2,000

ΟΡΔΕΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

Greece

15
***Order of the Redeemer, Grand Cross Set of Insignia, King Otho I Issue, comprising:**

(i) Sash badge, unmarked, of French manufacture, in gold and enamels, white enamelled eight-pointed cross with green enamelled oak and laurel wreath in angles, centre with gold portrait of King Otho facing right, legend around in gold letters on blue enamel ΟΘΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ *(Otho King of Greece)*, *rev.,* centre with arms of Bavaria, motto of the Order around Η ΔΕΞΙΑ ΣΟΥ ΧΕΙΡ ΚΥΡΙΕ ΔΕΔΟΞΑΣΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΙΣΧΥΙ *(Thy Right Hand O Lord is Majestic in Strength).* 103.5mm x 72.5mm, *small chip at N of ΟΘΩΝ and with light overall wear, good very fine, with original sash;*

(ii) Breast star, probably by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with pierced jewel-cut rays, centre in gold and enamels, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style screw-back suspension and plain separate silver backplate, 82mm, *good extremely fine;*

housed in a purpose-made maroon leather case, the lid stamped SAVIOUR OF GREECE *in gold, with silk lining stamped* 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill.' (lot)

£20,000-25,000

THE ORDER OF THE REDEEMER was established at the Fourth National Assembly of the Hellenes at Argos on 31 July 1829. It was proposed to bestow it upon freedom fighters of the War of Independence and Philhellenes who had either taken part in the War, or who had been active supporters of Greek Independence. For political reasons the Order did not progress beyond the resolution stage at the time.

On 22 May 1833, three months after the arrival of King Otho in Greece, a Royal decree implemented the 1829 resolution and the Order of the Redeemer was created. It was extended to include Greek and foreign subjects who had distinguished themselves in the armed forces or public administration, thus earning the commendation of the nation and throne.

In August 1835, whilst *en route* to St. Petersburg, Lord Durham visited Greece. Stuart J. Reid, *Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham,* vol. II*,* London, 1906:

'The following day, August 27, he was received in private audience by the King. [Durham recorded that] *It lasted two hours, during which I had to explain to him most minutely the theory and practice of the British Constitution, the powers of the Sovereign and of the Ministers, the House of Commons and the people - in short, all the machinery of our institutions. He seemed very anxious to be informed, but not very bright. I then returned home and sat with Sir E. Lyons, discussing our mutual business until dressing time. At seven we went to the palace, where there was a formal official dinner of Ministers, generals, &c. This lasted until eleven, was very hot, but went off well, and they all said they had never seen the young King so pleased or animated. They tell me I have made a most favourable impression on him. At twelve I was in bed, having been nineteen hours in constant action.*

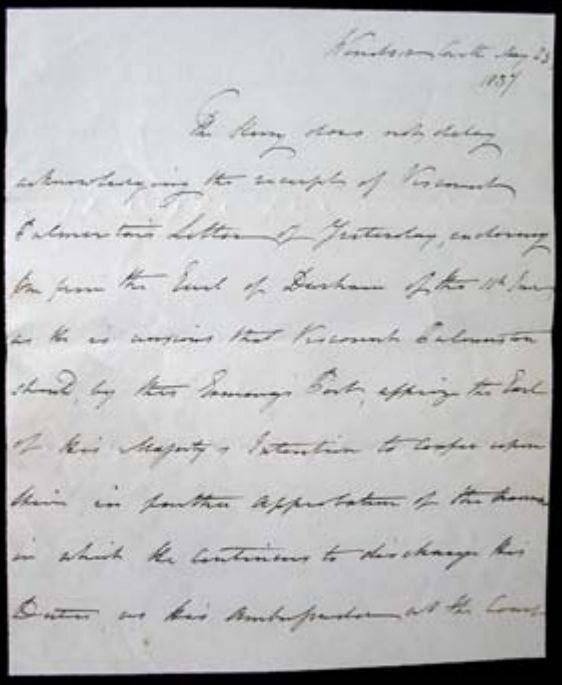
More sight seeing followed next day (28th), another dinner with the Greek Chancellor and a large circle of officials, a visit to General Church, and a final audience with the King, who was extremely gracious, and gave him, on taking leave, the Grand Cross of the Greek Order.'

16

16
***Order of the Redeemer, King Otho I Issue,** a reduced size badge for neck wear, unmarked, in gold and enamels, of comparable design to the sash badge, 65.5 x 41mm, *slight overall wear, extremely fine* £6,000-8,000

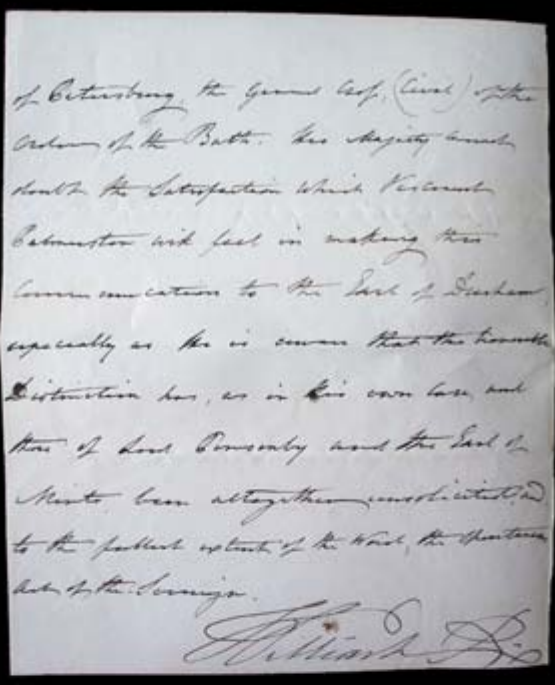
17

17
***Order of the Redeemer, King Otho I Issue,** breast star, probably by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with plain rays, centre in gold and enamels, *rev.,* gilt, with Russian style screw-back suspension and plain separate silver backplate, 88 x 77.5mm, *light evidence of wear and with 'X' scratched on reverse to indicate correct orientation of the star, extremely fine, in fitted case* £3,000-5,000

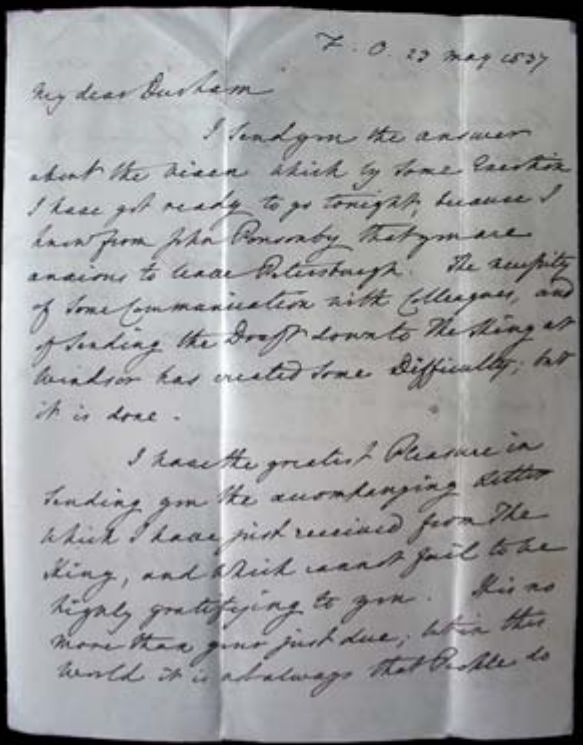


Windsor Castle May 23
1837

The King does not delay
acknowledging the receipt of Viscount
Palmerston's Letter of Yesterday, enclosing
One from the Earl of Durham of the 19th Inst
as he is anxious that Viscount Palmerston
should by this Evening's Post, apprize the Earl
of His Majesty's Intention to confer upon
Him in further Approbation of the Zeal
in which he continues to discharge his
Duties as His Ambassador at the Court



of Petersburg, the Grand Cross, (Civil) of the
Order of the Bath. His Majesty trusts
that the Satisfaction which Viscount
Palmerston will feel in making this
Communication to the Earl of Durham
especially as He is aware that the honorable
Distinction has, as in His own case, and
those of Lord Ponsonby and the Earl of
Minto been altogether unsolicited on
to the fullest extent of the Word, the Gentleman
Duke of the Servings.

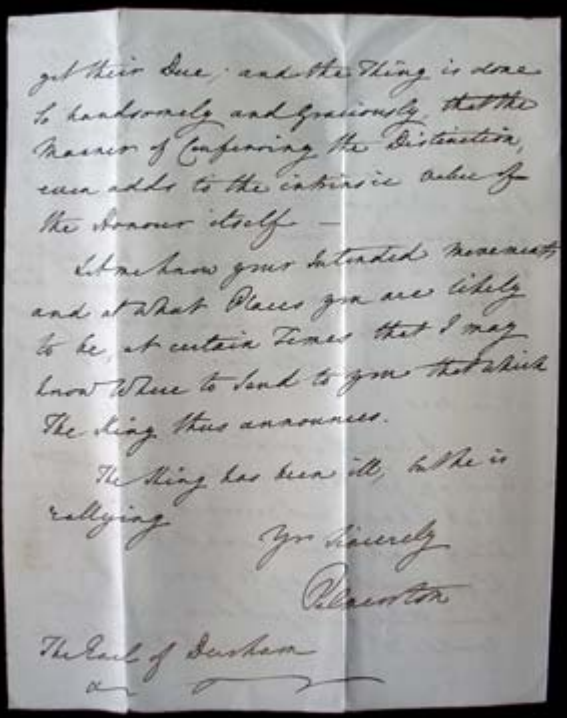


F. O. 23 May 1837

My dear Durham

I send you the answer
about the Dress which by some Chance
I have got ready to go tonight, because I
know from the Ponsonby that you are
anxious to leave Petersburgh. The simplicity
of some Communication with Colleagues, and
of sending the Draft down to the King at
Windsor has created some difficulty, but
it is done.

I have the greatest Pleasure in
sending you the accompanying Letter
which I have just received from the
King, and which I am sure will be
highly gratifying to you. His is no
more than your just due, but in this
World it is not always that People do



get their Due; and the Thing is done
so handsomely and graciously, that the
Manner of Conferring the Distinction,
even adds to the intrinsic value of
the Honour itself —

Let me know your intended movements
and at what Places you are likely
to be, at certain Times that I may
know Where to send to you that which
the King thus announces.

The King has been ill, but he is
rallying

Yours sincerely
Palmerston

The Earl of Durham

Two letters to the Earl of Durham regarding the bestowal of the Order of the Bath, from King William IV and Lord Palmerston, both dated 23 May 1837.

The originals are preserved in the Lambton archives.

JUNCTA IN UNO
TERTIA
JUNCTA IN UNO
TERTIA

Great Britain

18

***The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division:**

A magnificent privately-made jewelled and enamelled gold Grand Cross Sash Badge, 1837-38, probably by Rundell, Bridge & Co., *obv.,* motto TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO on translucent red enamel background, heads of rose and thistle set with rubies and emeralds, entwined stems between the three crowns with green enamel, *rev.,* similar but the motto on a plain matted gold background, flowerheads in polychrome enamels, with finely-shaped and chased suspension pendent from gold ring carrier with screw-lock, with original sash, 64 x 45mm, *some repair and losses to green enamel on both sides, good extremely fine and of superb quality; housed in a purpose-made maroon leather case, the lid stamped* BRILLIANT STAR & BADGE OF THE BATH. *in gold, with silk lining stamped* 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill' (the case with vacant space for a jewelled breast star)

£20,000-30,000

The following extracts are taken from original letters relating to the award of the Order of the Bath *(see illustrations on preceding page):*

'Windsor Castle: May 23, 1837.
The King does not delay acknowledging the receipt of Viscount Palmerston's Letter yesterday, enclosing one from the Earl of Durham of the 11th inst., as he is anxious that Viscount Palmerston, should, by this evening's post, apprize the Earl of his Majesty's intention to confer upon him, in further approbation of the manner in which he continues to discharge his duties as his Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, the Grand Cross (Civil) of the Order of the Bath.

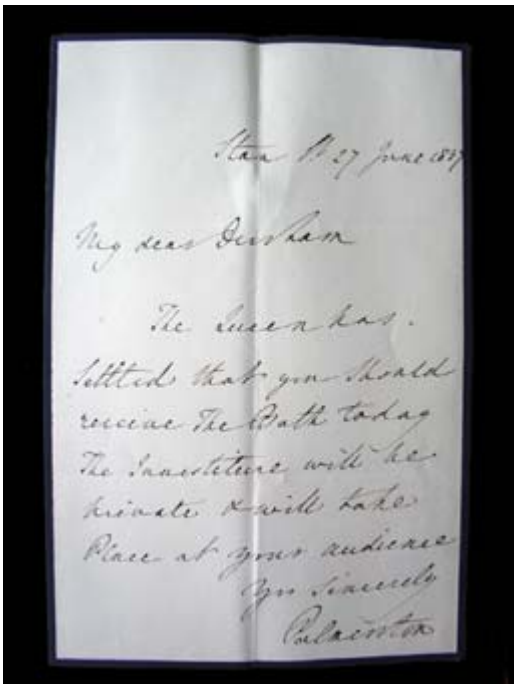
His Majesty cannot doubt the satisfaction which Viscount Palmerston will feel in making this communication to the Earl of Durham, especially as he is aware that the honourable distinction has, as in his own case, as those of Lord Ponsonby and the Earl of Minto, been altogether unsolicited, and, to the fullest extent of the word, is the spontaneous act of the Sovereign.
William R.'

'Foreign Office: May 23, 1837.
My Dear Durham, - I have the greatest pleasure in sending you the accompanying letter which I have received from the King, and cannot fail to be highly gratifying to you. It is no more than your just due, but in this world it is not always that people do get their due, and the thing is done so handsomely and graciously that the manner of conferring the distinction adds to the intrinsic value of the honour itself. The King has been ill, but he is rallying.
Yours sincerely,
Palmerston.'

… to which Lord Durham replied on 31 May:

'My Dear Palmerston,
I have this day received your letter of the 23rd, enclosing his Majesty's communication to you, and I cannot lose a moment in requesting you to lay before the King the assurances of my heartfelt gratitude for this gracious mark of his Majesty's favour. The honour itself I prize most highly, but the manner in which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to cause his intentions to be communicated to me inexpressibly enhances its value in my estimation. I know I have assiduously laboured in the King's service, but anything I may have done has been more than repaid by this honourably testimony of his Majesty's approbation. All I humbly pray is that I may be enabled to justify, by my exertions in future, the good opinion which his Majesty has been pleased to express as to the past. My services will never be wanting when the honour of the Crown or the interests of my country call for their exercise.
Believe me, yours very truly,
Durham.'

On 10 June 1837 Durham left St. Petersburg, arriving in England shortly after the death of King William IV on 20 June. On 27 June he was received at Kensington Palace where Queen Victoria invested him with the Order which the late King had announced his intention to bestow.



19

19
***The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division,** Breast star, probably by Rundell, Bridge & Co. and commissioned *circa* 1837-39, in silver, with plain rays, centre in gold and red and white enamels, *rev.,* with Russian style screw-back suspension and plain separate silver backplate, 86 x 79mm, *virtually as made, silver lightly toned, in fitted leather case [lid detached]* £2,500-3,500

Miniatures

20

20
***A Gold Brooch,** mounted with miniature breast stars of the Russian Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Nevsky and St. Anne, each star 19.5mm, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 68.5mm, *virtually as made, extremely fine, in fitted case* £2,000-3,000

21

21
***A Gold Brooch,** mounted with miniature breast stars of the British Order of the Bath, Belgian Order of Leopold, and Greek Order of the Redeemer, each star 19.5mm, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 68.5mm, *virtually as made, extremely fine, in fitted case* £1,000-1,500

The Durham Orders Travelling Case

22

***A Fitted Mahogany Box constructed for transport of the Earl of Durham's Orders,** with brass fold-out carrying handles, lock (damaged and lacking key), the lid inset with oval brass plate inscribed THE RIGHT HONBLE THE EARL OF DURHAM, the silk-lined interior with two finely made trays arranged to carry the eight Rundell, Bridge & Co. cases containing the principal Orders, with space below for additional items; 54cm *wide* x 31cm *deep* x 17cm *high, circa* 1837-39, *in very fine condition;* and a **Maroon Leather Case,** now empty and originally made to house Durham's official insignia of the Order of the Bath, stamped BATH STAR AND BADGE. in gold, with silk lining stamped 'Rundell, Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, and Royal Family, 32 Ludgate Hill.' (lot)

£600-800

Conditions of Business for Buyers

1. Introduction

(a) The contractual relationship of Morton & Eden Ltd. and Sellers with prospective Buyers is governed by:-
(i) these Conditions of Business for Buyers;
(ii) the Conditions of Business for Sellers displayed in the saleroom and available from Morton & Eden Ltd.;
(iii) Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee;
(iv) any additional notices and terms printed in the sale catalogue, in each case as amended by any saleroom notice or auctioneer's announcement.

(b) As auctioneer, Morton & Eden Ltd. acts as agent for the Seller. Occasionally, Morton & Eden Ltd. may own or have a financial interest in a lot.

2. Definitions

"**Bidder**" is any person making, attempting or considering making a bid, including Buyers;
"**Buyer**" is the person who makes the highest bid or offer accepted by the auctioneer, including a Buyer's principal when bidding as agent;
"**Seller**" is the person offering a lot for sale, including their agent, or executors;
"M&E" means Morton & Eden Ltd., auctioneers, 45 Maddox Street, London W1S 2PE, company number 4198353.
"Buyer's Expenses" are any costs or expenses due to Morton & Eden Ltd. from the Buyer;
"**Buyer's Premium**" is the commission payable by the Buyer on the Hammer Price at the rates set out in the Guide for Prospective Buyers;
"**Hammer Price**" is the highest bid for the Property accepted by the auctioneer at the auction or the post auction sale price;
"**Purchase Price**" is the Hammer Price plus applicable Buyer's Premium and Buyer's Expenses;
"**Reserve Price**" (where applicable) is the minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot.

The Buyer's Premium, Buyer's Expenses and Hammer Price are subject to VAT, where applicable.

3. Examination of Lots

(a) M&E's knowledge of lots is partly dependent on information provided by the Seller and M&E is unable to exercise exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Each lot is available for examination before sale. Bidders are responsible for carrying out examinations and research before sale to satisfy themselves over the condition of lots and accuracy of descriptions.

(b) All oral and/or written information provided to Bidders relating to lots, including descriptions in the catalogue, condition reports or elsewhere are statements of M&E's opinion and not representations of fact. Estimates may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time at M&E's absolute discretion.

4. Exclusions and limitations of liability to Buyers

(a) M&E shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit, subject to the terms of M&E's Authenticity Guarantee.

(b) Subject to Condition 4(a), neither M&E nor the Seller:-
(i) is liable for any errors or omissions in any oral or written information provided to Bidders by M&E, whether negligent or otherwise;
(ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by English law), other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer (for which the Seller is solely responsible) under the Conditions of Business for Sellers;
(iii) accepts responsibility to Bidders for acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by M&E in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against M&E and/ or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price for the relevant lot. Neither M&E nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect or consequential losses.

(d) Nothing in Condition 4 shall exclude or limit the liability of M&E or the Seller for death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of M&E or the Seller.

5. Bidding at Auction

(a) M&E has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Before sale, Bidders must complete a Registration Form and supply such information and references as M&E requires. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal, if bidding as agent (in which case M&E's prior and express consent must be obtained).

(b) M&E advises Bidders to attend the auction, but M&E will endeavour to execute absentee written bids provided that they are, in M&E's opinion, received in sufficient time and in legible form.
(c) When available, written and telephone bidding is offered as a free service at the Bidder's risk and subject to M&E's other commitments; M&E is therefore not liable for failure to execute such bids. Telephone bidding may be recorded.

6. Import, Export and Copyright Restrictions

M&E and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is subject to import, export or copyright restrictions. It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to obtain any copyright clearance or any necessary import, export or other licence required by law, including licenses required under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

7. Conduct of the Auction

(a) The auctioneer has discretion to refuse bids, withdraw or re-offer lots for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if (s)he believes that there may be an error or dispute, and may also take such other action as (s)he reasonably deems necessary.

(b) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding in such increments as (s)he considers appropriate and is entitled to place bids on the Seller's behalf up to the Reserve Price for the lot, where applicable.

(c) Subject to Condition 7(a), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer.

(d) Any post-auction sale of lots shall incorporate these Conditions of Business.

8. Payment and Collection

(a) Unless otherwise agreed in advance, payment of the Purchase Price is due in pounds sterling immediately after the auction (the "Payment Date").

(b) Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until M&E has received the Purchase Price in cleared funds. M&E will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release shall not affect passing of title or the Buyer's obligation to pay the Purchase Price, as above.

(c) The refusal of any licence or permit required by law, as outlined in Condition 6, shall not affect the Buyer's obligation to pay for the lot, as per Condition 8(a).

(d) The Buyer must arrange collection of lots within 10 working days of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk from the earlier of (i) collection or (ii) 10 working days after the auction. Until risk passes, M&E will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price actually paid by the Buyer. M&E's assumption of risk is subject to the exclusions detailed in Condition 5(d) of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(e) All packing and handling of lots is at the Buyer's risk. M&E will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

9. Remedies for non-payment

Without prejudice to any rights that the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within 5 working days of the auction, M&E may in its sole discretion exercise 1 or more of the following remedies:-

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by M&E against any amounts owed to M&E by the Buyer for the lot;

(d) reject future bids from the Buyer;

(e) charge interest at 8% per annum above Lloyds TSB Bank plc Base Rate from the Payment Date to the date that the Purchase Price is received in cleared funds;

(f) re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion, in which case the Buyer will be liable for any shortfall between the original Purchase Price and the amount achieved on re-sale, including all costs incurred in such re-sale;

(g) Exercise a lien over any Buyer's Property in M&E's possession, applying the sale proceeds to any amounts owed by the Buyer to M&E. M&E shall give the Buyer 14 days written notice before exercising such lien;

(h) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price for the lot, plus interest and legal costs;

(i) disclose the Buyer's details to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings.

10. Failure to collect purchases

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price but does not collect the lot within 20 working days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense and risk at M&E's premises or in independent storage.

(b) If a lot is paid for but uncollected within 6 months of the auction, following 60 days written notice to the Buyer, M&E will re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion. The sale proceeds, less all M&E's costs, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within 2 years of the original auction.

11. Data Protection

(a) M&E will use information supplied by Bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by M&E for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and as otherwise required by law.

(b) By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the Bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure of such information to third parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in Condition 11(a) and to Sellers as per Condition 9(i).

12. Miscellaneous

(a) All images of lots, catalogue descriptions and all other materials produced by M&E are the copyright of M&E.

(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

(c) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) set out the entire agreement between the parties.

(d) If any part of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) These Conditions of Business shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts, in favour of M&E.

Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee

If Morton & Eden Ltd. sells an item of Property which is later shown to be a "Counterfeit", subject to the terms below Morton & Eden Ltd. will rescind the sale and refund the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Morton & Eden Ltd. for that Property, up to a maximum of the Purchase Price.

The Guarantee lasts for two (2) years after the date of the relevant auction, is for the benefit of the Buyer only and is non-transferable.

"Counterfeit" means an item of Property that in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion is an imitation created with the intent to deceive over the authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source, where the correct description of such matters is not included in the catalogue description for the Property.
Property shall not be considered Counterfeit solely because of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work (including, but not limited to, traces of mounting, tooling or repatinating).
Please note that this Guarantee does not apply if either:-

(i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinions of scholars and experts at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a Counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical; or likely to have caused damage to or loss in value to the Property (in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion); or

(iii) there has been no material loss in value of the Property from its value had it accorded with its catalogue description.

To claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

(i) notify Morton & Eden Ltd. in writing within one (1) month of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the Property, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is believed to be Counterfeit; and

(ii) return the Property to Morton & Eden Ltd. in the same condition as at the date of sale and be able to transfer good title in the Property, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

Morton & Eden Ltd. has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Morton & Eden Ltd. may require the Buyer to obtain at the Buyer's cost the reports of two independent and recognised experts in the relevant field and acceptable to Morton & Eden Ltd. Morton & Eden Ltd. shall not be bound by any reports produced by the Buyer, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. In the event Morton & Eden Ltd. decides to rescind the sale under this Guarantee, it may refund to the Buyer the reasonable costs of up to two mutually approved independent expert reports, provided always that the costs of such reports have been approved in advance and in writing by Morton & Eden Ltd.

MORTON & EDEN LTD
in association with Sotheby's

ABSENTEE BID FORM

(please print clearly or type)

Sale Title:
The Durham Orders

Date:
10 June 2010

Please mail or fax to:
Morton & Eden Ltd.
45 Maddox Street
London W1S 2PE
Fax: +44 (0)20 7495 6325

Important
Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the hammer price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or reserves and in an amount up to but not exceeding the specified amount. The auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot.

I agree to be bound by Morton & Eden's Conditions of Business. If any bid is successful, I agree to pay a buyer's premium on the hammer price at the rate stated in the front of the catalogue and any VAT, or amounts in lieu of VAT, which may be due on the buyer's premium and the hammer price.

Payment Instructions:

Sterling Cash
Subject to statutory limits

Cheque or Banker's Draft
Drawn on a recognised UK bank.
Foreign cheques will not be accepted.

Credit/Debit Card
All credit and non-UK debit card payments are subject to a surcharge of 3%.
We no longer accept American Express.

Bank Transfer to:
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London W1S 1HJ

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BIC No: **LOYDGB21055**
Sort Code: **30-93-84**
Account No: **01211205**
Account Name: Morton & Eden Ltd.

Please quote your name and invoice number on the instructions to your bank.

Name	
Address	
	Postcode
Telephone/Home	**Business**
Fax	**VAT No.**
Email	
Signed	**Date**

Card type (Visa, Mastercard, Debit)	
Card Number	
Cardholder Name	
Expiry Date	**Issue No. (debit cards only)**
Security Code (last 3 digits on back of card)	
Billing Address (if different from above)	
Cardholder Signature (By signing this you are authorising payment for this sale)	

If you wish Morton & Eden to ship your purchases, please tick ☐

Lot No	Lot Description	£ Bid Price

Lot No	Lot Description	£ Bid Price